FOURTH DAY—*16th June 1927.*

Questions and Answers were taken up for the first half hour.

Discussions on the Budget (*contd.*).

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR thanked the Government on behalf of the Assembly for permitting the Budget discussion to continue on the third day also at the request of the members and expressed the gratitude of the people at large for the sympathy shown by Government in various ways and the ready manner in which the grievances were sought to be remedied.

Referring to the anticipated figures under Sandal Oil Factories he observed that the expenditure which worked out at 35 per cent was too high. He thought that considerable reduction might become possible if the factories were worked by electricity.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that for some purposes it was not possible to use electricity and that it was necessary to use only fuel.

MR. BHASHYAM IYENGAR then suggested that in connection with the scheme of Bangalore-Mysore Telephone System, house connections should also be given.

THE DEWAN replied that this was the idea of Government also.

MR. BHASHYAM IYENGAR continuing said that he did not know the reason why the surplus revenues of the C. and M. Station were showing a steady decline.

THE DEWAN explained that that was because the excise revenue of the tract was showing a fall, and that there was no guarantee, for this very reason, that even the estimated revenue could be realized with certainty.

MR. BHASHYAM IYENGAR then urged that as the Assigned Tract was part of Bangalore, the surplus revenue thereof should legitimately be ear-marked for the improvement of the city.

THE DEWAN said that it was not possible to do so.

MR. BHASYAM IYENGAR strongly pleaded for the provision of some more beds both in the Victoria as well as in the Maternity Hospitals at Bangalore. He invited the attention of the House to the remarks of the Senior Surgeon at the Legislative Council on a former occasion, in the course of which he had admitted that patients in the convalescent stage in the Maternity Hospitals were made to lie on the ground for want of beds and that this was a regrettable state of affairs.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that orders had been issued to increase the number of beds in the Victoria and Krishnarajendra Hospitals and that action would be taken in regard to the Maternity.

MR. BHASHYAM IYENGAR next brought to notice that medical students were being taken to the labour wards of the Maternity Hospital for practical instruction purposes, without consulting the women in labour, and that this was wounding the feelings of many a woman.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL informed the speaker that orders had been issued that this should be done only if the ladies concerned had no objection. If any cases were brought to notice in which such a thing was done without the consent of the patients, Government would take severe notice of those concerned.

MESSRS. BHASHYAM IYENGAR and G. K. BALIJA pointed out that however much the ladies felt aggrieved, they would not venture to complain in the matter and so it was the duty of Government to take the necessary action on their own initiative. Mr. Bhashyam Iyengar suggested that there should be two different labour wards, one which the students could visit with the permission of the patients, and another which they should be prohibited from entering.

The suggestion was noted for consideration.

The member next requested that some provision should be made in the Budget for providing more ambulance cars for Bangalore and Mysore Cities and stated that their necessity became greater because of motor car accidents which were of late increasing in number.

The allotment of Rs. 1,70,000 for Local Fund Dispensaries was very inadequate, and the member requested that it must be substantially increased.

Coming to the Agricultural Department he said that the people could not appreciate all that was being done by

it. Five years ago the imports of rice into the State were valued at about Rs. 70 lakhs which had increased now to as much as 1 crore and 33 lakhs, the value of ragi grown locally not showing any improvement. In the second place, the Live-Stock Section had made no strenuous efforts to improve local breeds of cattle, of which there were 20 lakhs in the State. The imports of ghee every year were valued at Rs. 15 lakhs, and this was a matter that did not reflect much credit on the Live-Stock Section, which had no justification to continue any longer if it could not improve the cattle wealth of the country.

While on this question, he suggested that there should be a certain amount of co-ordination between the Agricultural and the Industrial Departments, with a view to see whether the chemical manure required for local consumption could not be manufactured locally. Large quantities of bone were being exported year after year and it was, he said, up to these two departments to stop the exports and prepare chemical manures to the extent possible.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS informed the member that this question was engaging the attention of the Board of Agriculture.

MR. BHASHYAM IYENGAR next observed that though huge sums of money were being spent year after year by the Agricultural Department, the Department of Industries and Commerce, the Iron Works and various other concerns, yet, the people had to go to the Kolar Mission for an ordinary plough-share. This, he said, was a pity and it was incumbent on the part of the Government to see that plough-shares were manufactured locally.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the Iron Works could not prepare the right kind of steel for the manufacture of plough-shares and that this was a very highly specialized business. He added, however, that the question was engaging the active consideration of the Iron Works.

MR. BHASHYAM IYENGAR said that it was worth while deputing an officer of the Agricultural Department for studying the manufacture of plough-shares, and regretted that all the officers that had been so far deputed to foreign countries were not able to do this simple thing.

He next suggested that the income from court-fee stamps now shown under "Stamps" (Head No. V) should properly be shown under "Courts of Law" (Head No. XIV) since it would enable any one easily to ascertain the net

receipts from the latter department. He also urged the reduction of court fees.

As regards the provision made in the Budget for improving the prospects of the Process Establishment he observed that this was proposed to be financed by enhancing the scale of process fees. He was opposed to this enhancement as general revenues had already a surplus revenue from courts wherefrom the cost of the improvement of the process establishment should be met without imposing any additional taxation on the litigant public.

THE DEWAN replied that this was done in accordance with the recommendations of the Laws' Delays' Committee.

MESSRS. BHASHYAM, BELUR SRINIVASA IYENGAR, SIDDALINGADEVARU and many others were not in favour of meeting the cost from the general revenues and differed from the views of the Committee whose members were not elected by the Assembly.

Continuing MR. BHASHYAM IYENGAR stated that the system of presenting printed English copies of the records of appeal cases before the Chief Court had been introduced at a time when the Judges were foreigners and could not understand the language of the country. But that necessity had now disappeared and the enormous expenditure, and more than that the inordinate delay in printing all the records, could well be avoided. But if, in the opinion of the Government, it was inevitable, he requested a small press being attached to the Chief Court itself in the interests of the litigant public, many of whom at present refrained from going in appeal, merely on account of the delay and expenditure referred to above.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the question was actively engaging the attention of Government.

MR. BHASHYAM IYENGAR said that it would be convenient for all, and in keeping with the dignity of the State, if all the courts were housed in one building to be erected for the purpose.

Referring to the rumoured establishment of a Munsiff's Court at Mandya in place of that at Seringapatam, he invited attention to the opinion expressed by Lawyers of Seringapatam and Mysore against the proposal. It would also be unnecessary if the court from Closepet is shifted to Chennapatna ; for in that event, the courts at Mandya and Chennapatna would be too close to each other, while Seringapatam would be left without any substantial work to do.

Speaking about the administration of Jails, he pleaded

for the immediate establishment of a Borstal Institute for the reclamation of juvenile offenders who could well be called "accidental criminals" and first offenders and who would only become confirmed criminals by being sent to jail just as any other professional wrong-doers.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the question of training juvenile offenders in agriculture at Hebbal or giving them some other similar training was under consideration.

MR. BHASHYAM then referred to the inconvenience resulting from the routine fashion in which the income-tax was being assessed and appeals heard. The people were not trained in keeping accounts, the accounts furnished were not relied upon by the assessing officers, and no particular form was prescribed.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was not possible to prescribe any one form for all trades and businesses.

THE DEWAN added that the book of instructions issued by the department must help even petty merchants to maintain proper accounts.

Inviting attention to page 6 of the Financial Secretary's explanatory memo, wherein it was stated that the fall in income-tax revenue was in a large measure due to the adverse decision of the Chief Court in the matter of the levy of super-tax, MR. BHASHYAM IYENGAR suggested the advisability of making suitable amendments to the Regulation to remedy the existing defects.

The member next emphasised the unsuitability of the kind of text-books prescribed in schools. He did not think that the text-books suitable for boys in England could be equally suitable for Mysore. His idea was that young boys should be made to develop a high sense of local patriotism and to revere the name of His Highness. He appealed to Government to make a very much better allotment for this purpose, so as to induce local authors to bring out suitable text-books with a view to inculcate in the mind of the young pupil the ideas above set forth.

He pressed for the introduction of compulsory military training for at least one year in the course of a boy's education.

Lastly, he urged that the State should strenuously try to get a share in the Customs revenues of the Imperial Government. He also appealed to Government to make the best use of the proposed visit of His Excellency the

Viceroy in the matter of getting some relief with regard to Subsidy.

MR. B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR of Anekal, who spoke next, expressed himself in favour of utilizing the Famine Insurance Fund for the restoration of tanks as this was in a way an insurance against famine. But he was opposed to drawing upon the Irrigation Cess Fund, because if that practice was continued, the fund itself would become extinct.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL informed the member that the fund was one which had an annual income.

But MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR replied that the fund was meant for only repairs of tanks and not for tank restoration. If it was so very necessary to utilize this fund for normal expenditure, he would much rather like its being merged with land revenue.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that in that case the amount might be utilized for any and every object which was worse than spending it for tank restoration exclusively.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR then requested an early publication of the list of villages in respect of which remissions would be sanctioned, as coercive steps were already being taken by local officers for recovery of land revenue.

Referring to the manufacture of plough-shares, the member informed the House that Messrs. Kirloskar & Co. were manufacturing them out of the Bhadravati iron, and he was therefore firmly of opinion that they could be done locally. He regretted that this question as well as that of manufacture of ploughs had not engaged the serious consideration either of the Agricultural or of the Industries Departments. He wanted that the engineering section of either of the departments be strengthened, if necessary, and that this question be taken up by it earnestly.

Referring to the difficulty of getting reliable supplies of chemical manures from Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., he suggested that the department should arrange to have a local agency for the distribution of manures.

He requested Government to interest themselves in the improvement of local breeds of cattle.

He observed that the allotment for village re-construction was so inadequate that it worked out at not more than Rs. 5 per Panchayat.

THE DEWAN replied that the Government grant was

only intended to supplement the local resources of the Panchayats, such as mohatarfa.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR considered that even then the grant was very poor. He suggested that at least the establishment charges should be met from outside the amount of Rs. 1,12,000 provided for village improvements.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar next referred to the absence of dispensaries in several places, and requested that until Government were able to open them, some provision should be made for opening a few Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in rural parts. If the District Boards were willing to open them, Government must give them some further financial aid for this purpose.

The member also suggested that a maternity ward should be attached to the dispensaries in every taluk headquarter.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL informed him that a scheme had actually been prepared for opening second class dispensaries in various places and that the question was under active consideration.

Reviewing the Budget provision of the Medical Department, MR. BASAPPA SETTY suggested that the amount of Rs. 60,000 provided for the distribution of quinine should be enhanced so as to meet the requirements of the malnad districts. He requested that instructions should be issued to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of malnad taluk dispensaries to visit the villages around at least 3 miles of their jurisdiction more frequently.

THE DEWAN replied that the Senior Surgeon had issued a special circular on this point only recently.

MR. BASAPPA SETTY proposed a suitable provision for public health lectures to be delivered by the officers of the Health Department in rural parts by means of lantern lectures, explaining to them the ways of keeping good health.

As 80 per cent of the population resided in villages, he prayed for the establishment of primary schools in every village and for the introduction of Compulsory Education regulation in more centres with a view to its gradual extension throughout the State.

MR. G. K. BALIJA began by observing that the Budget of 1927-28 resembled that of a poor man's budget with a limited income and varied channels of expenditure, the only difference being that the Government had reserves to fall back upon.

In his opinion, the Budget contemplated certain items of avoidable expenditure, *e.g.*, the provision made for the Civil Service Examinations. He said that the administration was already top-heavy, that there was ample scope for retrenchment of the existing establishment and that the policy of further strengthening the higher ranks of the Service was to be deprecated. He did not approve of the policy of recruiting raw and inexperienced men to the Civil Service by means of competitive examination as this would impair the efficiency of the Service and create discontent in the minds of junior officers who would be deprived of their chances of promotion.

The provision made for primary education, he said, amounted to Rs. 14,86,000 out of which Rs. 11 lakhs was contributed by the raiyats in the shape of education and other local cesses. Thus only Rs. 3 lakhs and odd was the Government's share of expenditure and this was a meagre grant considering the importance of primary education. This sum, he said, was less than the amount spent on the supervision of the Education Department. He represented that at present there was not even one primary school for every 10 villages, and thought that at least 14 lakhs of rupees should be provided for the purpose. He was of opinion that, if not for any thing else, at least for the purpose of staffing the primary schools it was necessary to educate the villagers.

In addition to the provision of Rs. 6,32,000 made for the special communities' education, he suggested the inclusion of an additional allotment for giving grants-in-aid to the hostels started by the Depressed Class Missions in Tumkur, Shimoga and Hassan. He prayed that the allotment for the backward class scholarships which was fixed at Rs. 1½ lakhs might be enhanced to some extent.

Referring to the allotment of Rs. 1,62,000 for rural reconstruction, Mr. Balija remarked that the title given to the Budget head was a misnomer inasmuch as Rs. 93,000 out of this went towards the cost of establishment. He thought that the entire provision could be more profitably spent on the improvement of roads and sanitation and the necessity to appoint 77 Inspectors with horse allowances, etc., done away with.

Seeing that out of the grant for malnad improvement more than Rs. 90,000 went towards salaries and travelling allowances leaving only Rs. 35,000 for improvement works, he was led to believe that these special schemes were meant to benefit the staff.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the establishment referred to in regard to the malnad improvement was the medical staff and that there was no other establishment.

MR. GURUMURTIACHAR was at a loss to know how every industrial concern managed by Government could result in a loss. During 1916, the losses were explained away as being due to the abnormal conditions arising out of the war but there was no justification, he said, for not showing any improvement in the subsequent years.

The member said that he had not much faith in the demonstration and experimental works undertaken by the Industries Department. He pleaded for enhancing the grant of Rs. 4,000 provided for minor industries as the chances of losses in this direction were limited.

In regard to the well-boring section, Mr. Gurumurtiachar observed that it was a very costly venture which had not brought any return to the State and as such it could be abolished. The sum of Rs. 37,000 provided for the Soap Factory, Home Industries, etc., could be utilised with better advantage for the award of technical or industrial scholarships.

Out of the budget allotment of Rs. 1,25,000 provided for economic development works, about Rs. 84,000 were spent on salaries and he failed to see what useful purpose would be served by the remaining amount. He suggested that a sum of Rs. 25,000 out of this amount together with Rs. 37,000 already referred to might be given as advances to private industrial enterprises.

He strongly supported MR. K. T. Bhashyam's suggestion to prescribe in primary schools text-books dealing with local patriotism, etc., just as in Japan and America.

He was disappointed to see that while a provision of Rs. 80,000 was made for Europe medicines that for country medicines was only Rs. 9,000. He thought that Ayurvedic medicines should be given better support.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the provision referred to related to the herbs required for the use of the allopathic dispensaries.

MR. GURUMURTHIACHAR observed that out of Rs. 10 lakhs provided for the Medical Department, nearly Rs. 9 lakhs was ear-marked for salaries leaving a nominal sum for the purchase of medicines which was not at all adequate for the purpose.

With a view to encourage the Khaddar industry,

Mr. Gurumurthiachar suggested the use of Khaddar cloth for the Police uniform.

MR. SOMASEKHARA RAO before dealing with the Budget complained about the delay on the part of the Representative Assembly Office in despatching the Agenda and other papers to the R.A. members. He also remarked that the statement of Government business, etc., could have been printed in a better form instead of merely publishing a summary of the Bills, etc. He also suggested that a set of reference books might be kept in the R.A. Home for the use of the members.

In regard to the Budget of the Judicial Department, he observed that formerly when the income from the court-fee stamps stood at Rs. 7 lakhs, the expenditure on the department was Rs. 8 or Rs. 9 lakhs and there was a time when the expenditure had gone up to Rs. 4 lakhs more than the income. But now the income had gone up to more than Rs. 20 lakhs while the expenditure remained at $\frac{1}{4}$ of the income. He represented that even though the Laws' Delays' Committee had recommended certain measures of reform costing Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, Government in their order sanctioned only Rs. 1,20,000 while actually providing a grant of Rs. 90,000 in the Budget and left the cost of the revision of the Process Establishment to be met out of the additional income expected from the enhancement of process fees. In his opinion it was not desirable to enhance the process fees as it would weigh heavily on the clients and that the extra amount necessary for the revision of the Process Establishment should be met out of the savings of the Judicial Department.

In regard to the Police Department Mr. Somasekhara Rao regretted the fact that no serious attempt was made by Government to re-organize the service as a whole. The Police force meant to safeguard life and property of the people, should be well paid and free from discontent. The pay at present allowed to the force was much less than that in the Cantonment. He therefore suggested that, if the Government could not re-organize the force, at least a committee should be appointed to go into the question of improving the morale of the department and its re-organization.

MR. SHAMPUR PAPANNA in dealing mainly with the Industries and Commerce Department emphasised the fact that unless active measures were taken to develop trade and industries, the economic condition of the people would not improve. There was not at present, he said, an adequate return for the large expenditure of Rs. 54,000 on mere

salaries paid to the officers of the department. Food and clothing being the two essential requisites of man, Government were bound to pay special attention to the improvement of agriculture and the weaving industry. The latter industry, he explained, was in a very disorganised condition, with the result that Rs. 60 crores worth of foreign clothing was being imported into India. If Government could give some impetus to this industry, the problem of unemployment could be solved to a large extent. The grant of Rs. 5,496 provided in the Budget for the improvement of weaving industry was very meagre. While the Government were prepared to bear heavy losses in the case of the Weaving Factory, it was not just that private weaving concerns should be denied adequate encouragement. He was of opinion that scholarships should be awarded on a liberal scale to train up boys in weaving.

Mr. Papanna considered the expenditure on the Arts and Crafts Depot as a luxury and suggested the transfer of this grant for the encouragement of the weaving industry.

MR. S. KRISHNASWAMI RAO criticised the policy of drawing upon the Reserves for purposes of balancing the Budget and pointed out that in view of the possibility of the income from Excise and Gold Mining dwindling down in course of time it was necessary to always keep a substantial reserve ready at hand. He said that it was not proper to use the Reserves for capital works, the benefits of which would accrue only to the future generation, and suggested the raising of a loan to meet such items of works.

Mysore being the largest district, he suggested preferential treatment in the distribution of State grants for economic development works, etc. He also requested sanction for a separate engineering establishment to the Mysore District Board.

He proposed the installation of Loud Speakers in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore to facilitate the utterances and lectures of eminent men being listened to by the audience more clearly. He did not expect the machinery to cost anything more than Rs. 4,000 each.

MR. LAKSHMINARANAPPA of Heggaddevankote represented that under the new Village Panchayat Scheme the work of the Patel and the Shanbhogue would increase considerably and therefore suggested that their potgi should be enhanced suitably by reducing, if necessary, the allowances sanctioned for the Panchayat Inspectors.

He requested that the grant allotted to the Krishnara-

jendra Hospital at Mysore might be increased and provision made for establishing a separate Eye Infirmary in Mysore.

In regard to the Irrigation Works, Mr. Lakshminaranappa pointed out that the anicut across the Bhrugu River near Halsur, which was begun 20 years ago, had not yet been completed and prayed that the same might be pushed through by working out the present grant of Rs. 25,000 to the full extent. He made a similar appeal in regard to the Lakshmanpur anicut for which Rs. 10,000 had been provided.

He thought that the staff of 5 Secretaries in the Secretariat was a little too much and that a reduction in their number was called for. He added that some years ago, one Secretary was looking after the work now done by the present staff.

THE DEWAN replied that it was not a feasible suggestion.

MR. SRINIVASA RAO (Bowringpet Taluk) referring to the proposal to raise the embankment of the Betmangala tank by 2 feet, pointed out that if this scheme was carried out about 7 to 8 villages would be submerged. He therefore suggested that the money might be used for improving the Ramsagara tank.

THE DEWAN replied that the project had been given up already.

MR. T. S. ALI KHAN complained that the scheme of primary education in the Mysore City could not be worked by the Municipality successfully owing to dual control and that for the same reason, it was not possible to enforce compulsion in regard to primary education. He requested that the entire control might be transferred to the Municipality on their undertaking to pay one-fourth of the cost instead of one-third as required by the rules.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the control would be transferred to the Municipality provided they were prepared to follow the example of the Bangalore City Municipatity and meet one-third cost of the entire primary education in the city. He also suggested that the subject might be reconsidered in the Municipal Council and concrete proposals sent up for sanction.

MR. SUBBARAMIAH SETTY suggsted that with a view to augment the resources of the State without further raising the level of taxation, the Durbar should secure a share in the customs revenue, and the postal revenue of the Imperial Government. He said that this subject was discussed

threadbare at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and he had no doubt that if the Government on one side and the public on the other kept up the agitation, it was quite possible to obtain this revenue.

He was of opinion that for the posts of Economic Superintendents only those who had experience of trade and industries should be appointed. He had no faith in appointing men with purely academical qualifications.

He was surprised to find that the Soap Factory and the Weaving Factory managed by Government should suffer any loss while those managed by private enterprisers were thriving. He said he was prepared to supply all the raw materials to the Weaving Factory, take the finished products and sell then and also do demonstration work without making Government lose over the affair.

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE explained that the factories were not meant purely to earn profits but were started for demonstration and experimental purposes. He, however, assured the member that he had sent up proposals to Government to work the concern at a profit.

Referring to the grant of Rs. 30,000 made to the Bangalore City Municipality, MR. SETTY represented that unless Government undertook to bear a certain proportion of the city improvement works, it would not be possible for the Municipality to undertake any large schemes. The Municipality were spending lakhs of rupees on the city improvement in spite of their limited resources and he prayed Government to increase their grants suitably. In regard to the frequent complaint in the Assembly alleging partiality of treatment to the cities of Mysore and Bangalore, Mr. Subbaramiah Setty considered that it was not right to compare the towns with cities as the amenities available in these latter were available to one and all who visit them.

He suggested the employment of specially trained Police in the cities to guide the busy road traffic.

THE DEWAN replied that action was being taken to give such training in the Police School.

MR. SUBBARAMIAH SETTY then suggested the shifting of the Maternity Hospital to a more healthy locality as the present place was reported to be malarial.

While thanking the Government for reducing the rates for power supply to small industrial concerns, Mr. Setty requested that the rates for house connections (lighting charges) might be reduced from 4 annas to the former level of 2½ annas.

He prayed that education in the High School grades also might be made free to enable the poor boys to prosecute their studies in the High Schools.

MR. GUNDAPPA of Hassan strongly opposed the special treatment asked for the Bangalore City Municipality and contended that all the districts should be treated alike in point of sanitary improvements.

It was not a right policy, he said, to subsidise the municipal bodies that have got a surplus budget and leave the poor municipalities to take care of themselves. He therefore requested Government to give some special consideration to the moffusil municipalities.

He appreciated the Government's move in appropriating a portion of the Reserve for the restoration of tanks which had been long neglected.

As regards the grants for educational purposes, he opposed the tendency to increase the grants for the University in preference to primary education. The greatest need of the raiyat was the provision for primary education. He thought that no such prodigy as was referred to by Mr. Venkatakrishnayya had been produced by the Mysore University. He was of opinion that the efforts so far made for spreading primary education were not enough and even with the aid of borrowed money, primary education should be imparted to the villages on a large scale.

He pleaded for additional grants for the Veterinary Department so that the existing dispensaries might be fully equipped and additional dispensaries opened in the moffusil.

MR. T. NANJAPPA urged the employment of more nurses in the Victoria Hospital. He opposed the proposal to shift the Medical College from Bangalore to Mysore and commended to the notice of Government the considerations which prompted the Indian Institute of Science being located in Bangalore, as the best place in South India.

He requested the inclusion of a grant for opening a Blind Section in the Deaf and Dumb School at Bangalore.

DHARMAPRAKASA D. BANUMIAH requested that provision might be made for the creation of water facilities in Kankanhalli.

THE DEWAN replied that this question would be considered separately in due course.

MR. PAUL RAJU requested that the allotment for the publication of text-books might be enhanced from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 1 lakh.

MR. BANDIAH prayed that the restoration work of the

Halepur tank, for which Rs. 30,000 was provided in the Budget, might be caused to be expedited and a special grant given for constructing a High School building at Nanjangud.

At this stage, the Assembly adjourned to meet again at 12 NOON the next day.